ALLILUYEV, Valeriy Aleksandrovich, inzh.; LANGE, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., spets. red.; TRASUNOVA, Ye.A., red. izd-va; GAYFULLIN, F.G., tekhn. red.

[Single-plunger fuel pumps for tractor engines]Odnoplunzhernye toplivnye nasosy traktornykh dvigatelei. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 38 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Tractors--Fuel systems)

CHERNOBROV, S.M., otv. red.; LASKORIN, B.N., red.; KLYACHKO, V.A., red.; MATEROVA, Ye.A., red.; LANGE, A.Z., red.; VITTIKH, M.V., red.; SHOSTAK, F.I., red.; SAVENKO, O.D., red.; ZYKOVA, V.V., red.; GLAZYRINA, D.M., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Theory and practice of ion exchange] Teoriia i praktika ionnogo obmena; trudy. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR, 1963. 186 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kazakhstanskoye respublikanskoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po ionnomu obmenu. 1962. (MIRA 17:3)

LANGE, B.L.

PAVLOV, I.M. professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FEDOSOV, N.M., SEVERDENKO, V.P.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya., redaktor; LANGE, B.L. OKHRIMENKO, Ya. M.; VALOV. N.A., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Press working of metals] Obrabotka metallov davleniem. Pod nauchnoi red. I.M.Pavlova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 483 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pavlov)
(Metalwork)

AUTHORS: Shoykhet, B. A., Lange, B. Yu. SOV/64-58-6-14/15

TITLE: A New Method for the Production of Magnesium "n'yuvel'" (Novyy sposob proizvodstva magnezii "n'yuvel'")

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 6, pp 380-381 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The production of magnesium "n'yuvel'", which is a mixture of 85 per cent $MgCO_3$ and 15 per cent fibrous asbestos and is used as a heat insulator, has so far been performed in four operations. In the laboratory mentioned under Association a process has been developed and introduced in the Krym plants (1955-56) which is based on the use of lake ore natural brine (freed from bromine) as basic raw material. A schematic drawing of the production unit as well as a description of the technique is given. It is mentioned that in order to develop the process it will be necessary to perfect the preparation technique by streamlining a number of operations involved, and by replacing some apparatus by better ones. On the basis of the production method described the production of a number of magnesium salts can be established, especially the production of magnesium oxide for refractory materials, of magnesium chloride for building and non-ferrous metal

Card 1/2

A New Method for the Production of Magnesium "n'yuvel'"

industries, of light types of magnesium for filling materials as well as of magnesium salts for reagents and pharmaceutical industry. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Krymskaya laboratoriya GIPKh
(Crimean Laboratory, GIPKh)

LANGE, Dobroslaw

Influence of the chemical composition of some baths on the electric properties of anodic aluminum oxide films. Przegl elektroniki 4 no.8: 438-440 Ag '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Sprzetu Elektronicznego, Politechnika, Warszawa.

L 32086-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EPR/EWP(b) Pa-4 IJP(c) JD
P/0053/64/000/010/0486/0490

ACCESSION NR: AP4049709

AUTHOR: Lange, D.

TITLE: Effect of technological parameters on the properties of aluminum oxide films

SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 10, 1964, 486-490

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum oxide film, capacitor manufacture, film formation, dielectric film, film electrical property, miniature capacitor

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses briefly the methods of obtaining thin layers of aluminum oxide for the fabrication of miniature capacitors, and presents some experimental data on the formation of nonporous aluminum oxide films in an aqueous solution of $NaHCO_3$. The properties of miniaturized capacitors using such films and the properties of oxide layers designed for such uses are discussed. The formation of nonporous Al_2O_3 layers in electrolytes is dicussed. The experimental results presented concern the effect of the concentration of $NaHCO_3$ in the electrolyte, the forming voltage and the duration of formation on the electrical properties of the layers obtained. The concentration of $NaHCO_3$ was varied from 1 to 4%. Forming voltages used varied from 200 to 260 V and the electrolyte temperature was kept at 20±2C. The samples obtained were anodized, rinsed with distilled water and dried using infrared radiation. Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure show

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L 32086-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049109

the results obtained. Films having optimal dielectric properties were obtained when the concentration of $NaHCO_3$ was 1.8%, the forming voltage 245 V and the forming time 13 minutes. Capacitors made using such layers were found to have greatly superior electrical properties compared to electrolytic capacitors. The electrical properties of the films obtained were measured using the resonance method at a frequency of 1 mc. Orig. art has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Magnetykow i Dielektykow, Politechnika Warszawska (Magnetics and dielectrics department, Warsaw polytechnic institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: EC, 55

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/4

L 30709-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5028969 SOURCE CODE: PO/0053/65/000/008/0401/0408

13

AUTHOR: Lange, Dobroslaw; Pogorzelska, Julitta B

ORG: Department of Magnetics and Dielectrics, Warsaw Polytechnical Institute (Katedra Magnetykow i Dielektrykow, Politechnika Warszawska)

TITLE: Miniature metal resistors with fritted resistance films

SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 8, 1965, 401-408

TOPIC TAGS: resistor, microelectronic thin film, metal film

ABSTRACT: The properties of Pt-Au thin films on a glass base produced by fritting and by vacuum deposition were investigated. A comparison of the results shows that the thin films produced by the fritting and vacuum deposition methods have many similar and some identical properties. The results of this comparison lead to the conclusion that the thin films produced by the two diverse methods are also similar in their structure. This study was carried out in order to accumulate data for the development of a new technology for the manufacture of resistors. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 003/

Card 1/1 LS UDC: 621.316.8

LANGE EHRIC

Germany/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Tranquilizers. V-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 27984

Author : Lange Ehrig.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Treatment of Psychic Diseases with Propaphenin (chloropromazine).

Orig Pub : Dtsch. Gesundheitswesen, 1955, 10, No 14, 524, 527.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Lange, E.

East Germany/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry, B-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 515

Author: Lange, E.

Institution: None

Title: Electrostatic Interpretation of the Effect of Dipoles on the Difference in Electrical Potential

Original Periodical: Z. fiz. Chem. (DDR), 1956, Vol 7, No 1-2, 96-100 (published in German)

Abstract: On the basis of electrochemical systems consisting of 2 chemically homogeneous phases, at the surface of one of which a layer of oriented dipoles has been formed by the adsorption of surface-active substances, the effect of the latter on the potential of the system is analyzed. From a detailed electrostatic analysis, based on the analogy of the investigated system to corresponding models of spherical and plate condensers, the author proceeds to the conclusion that the variation in potential observed in this system is not caused so much by the effect of the field of the external dipole layer but is due primarily to the effect of the excess secondary charges which are produced.

Card 1/1

DRYAKHLOV, A.I.; NEKLYUDOV, V.S.; TSUPRIKOV, A.Ye.; GUBAREV, B.P.; LANGE, E.B.

Principles for designing an automatic computer for recording the performance of drilling stems. Trudy KF VNII no.9:68-75 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

BEVILOGUA, L.L.; LANGE, F.K.

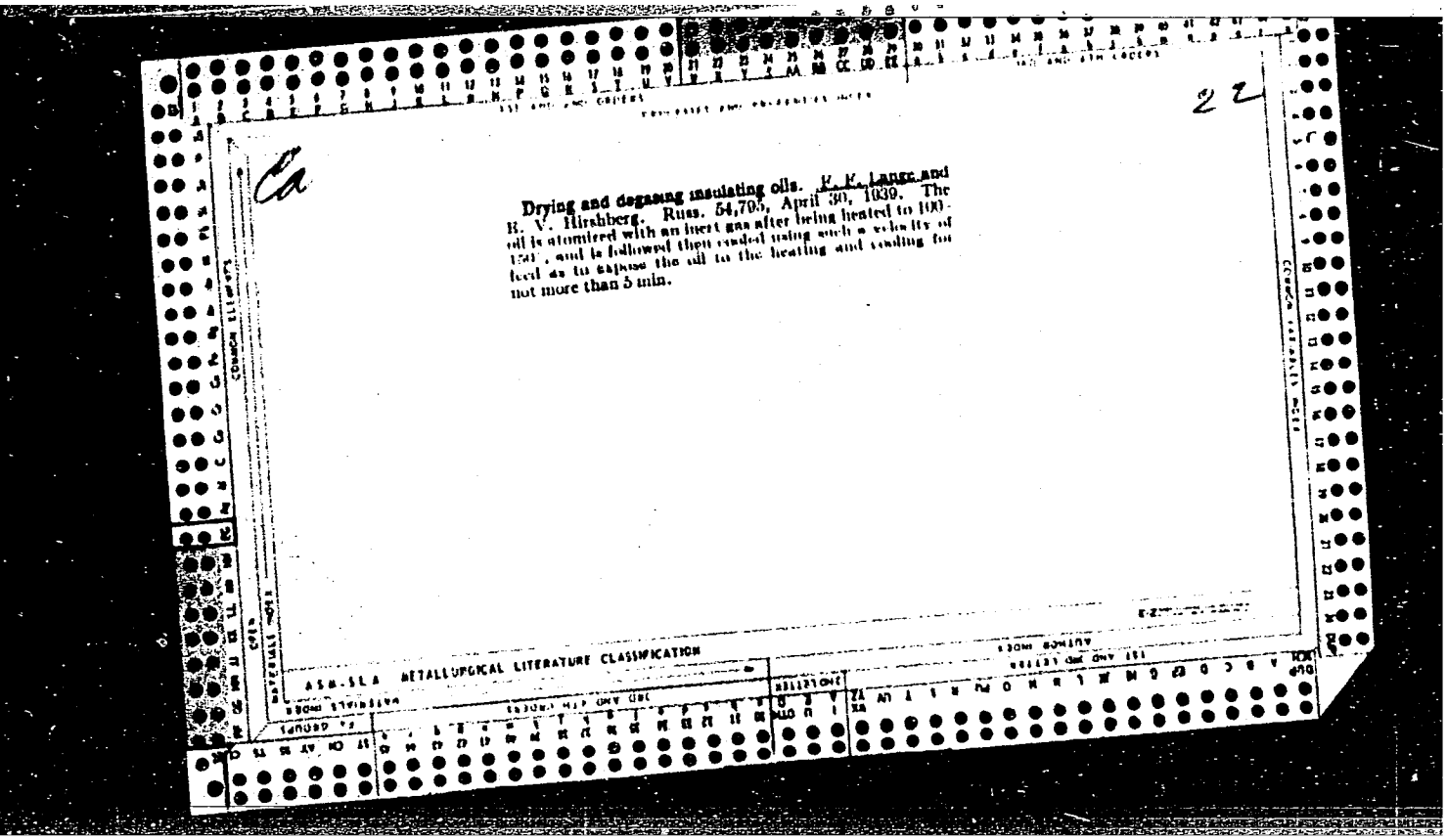
Level indicator for liquified gases. Prib.i tekh.eksp. no.5:144-145 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Germanskaya Akademiya nauk, Laboratoriya fiziki nizkikh temperatur, Drezden.

(Liquid level indicators)
(Gases--Liquifaction)

GUBAREV, B.P.; DRYAKHLOV, A.I.; LANGE, E.B.; NEKLYUDOV, V.S.; TSUPRIKOV, A.Ye.

Automatic device for controlling the wear of casing lines. (MIRA 15:5)
Neft. khoz. 40 no.4:26-29 Ap '62.
(Hoisting machinery) (Mechanical wear)

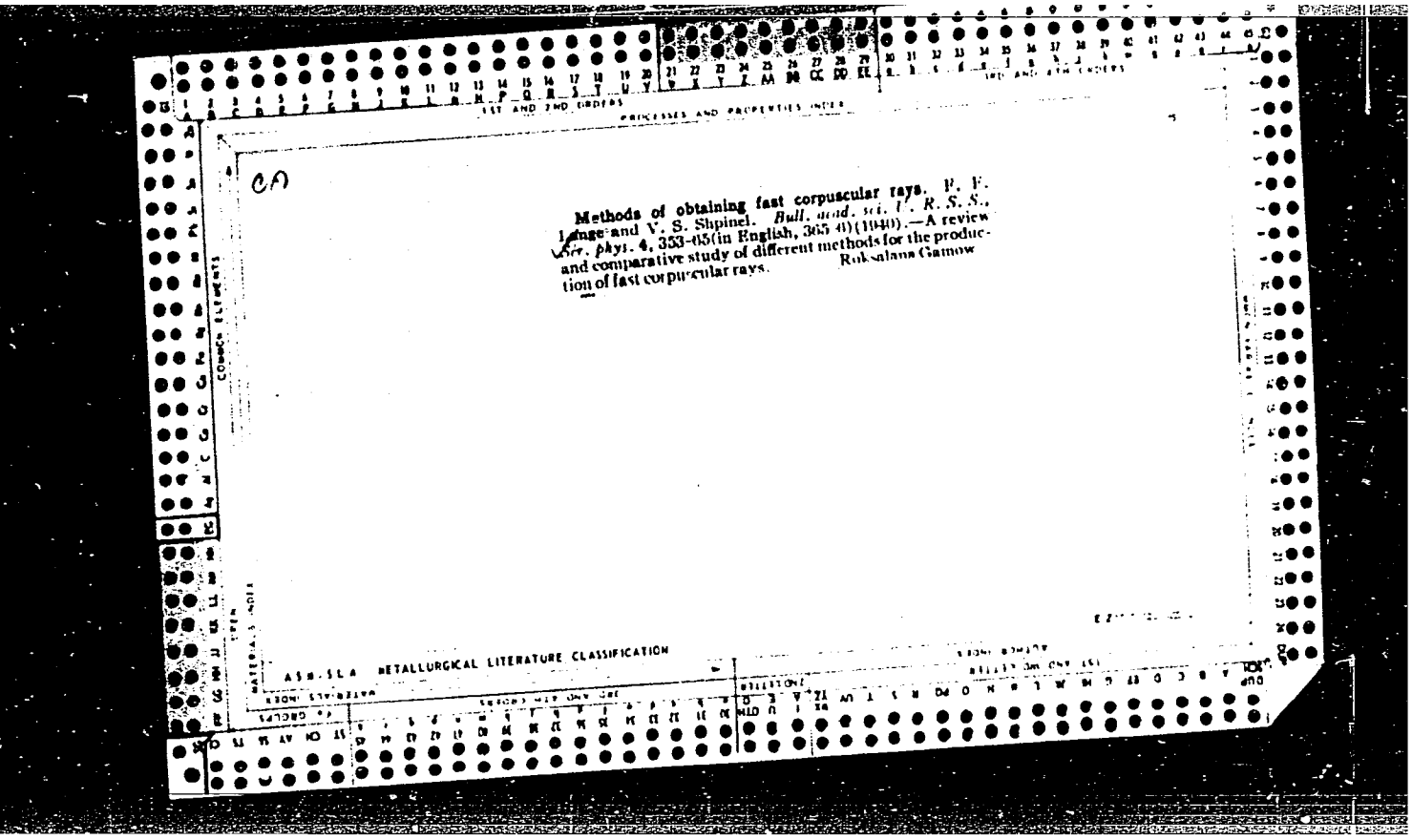


Ca

22

Drying and degassing insulating oils. K. K. Lange and R. V. Hirshberg. Russ. 54,705, April 30, 1939. The oil is atomized with an inert gas after being heated to 100-150°, and is followed then cooled using such a velocity of feed as to expose the oil to the heating and cooling for not more than 5 min.

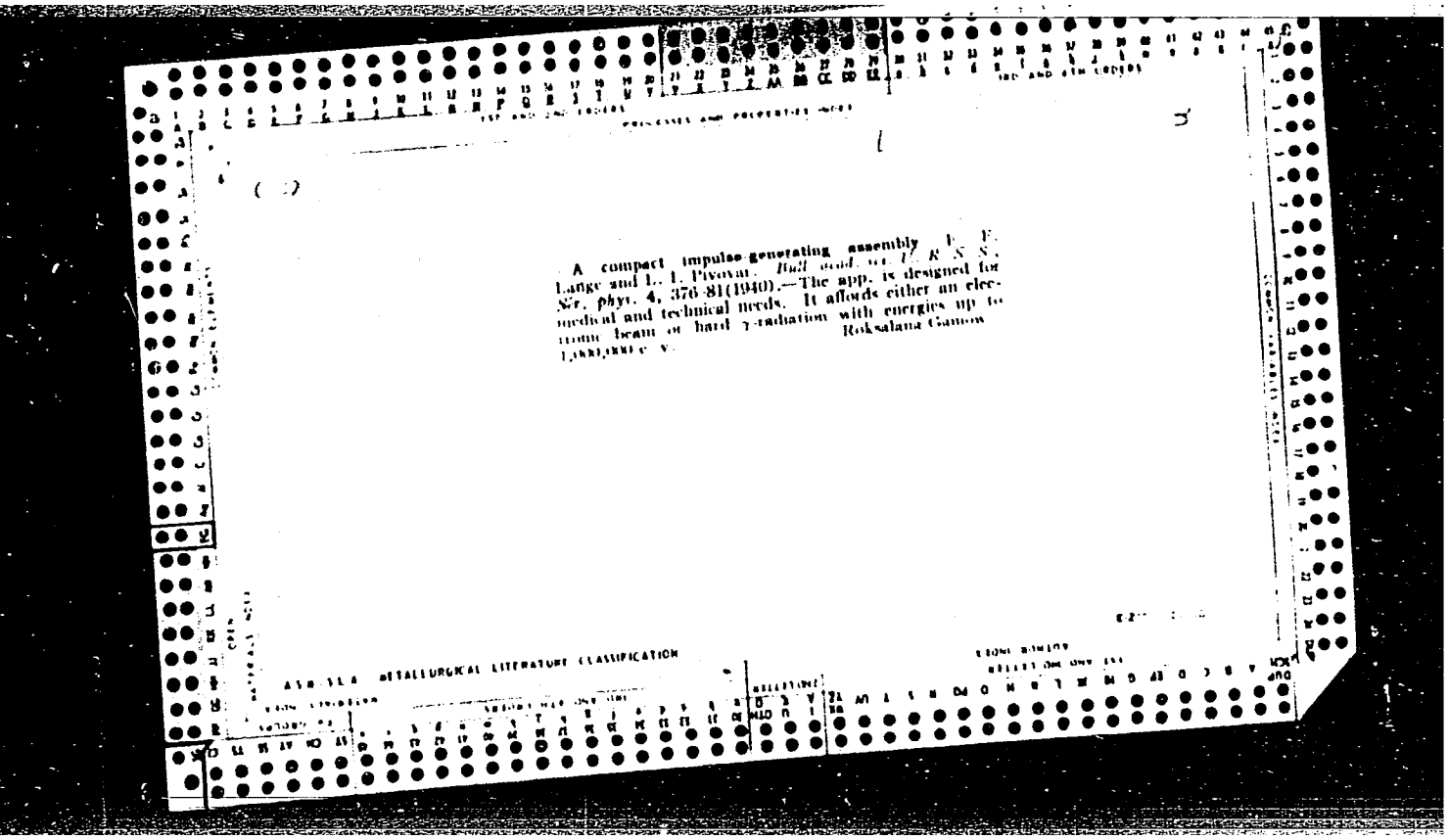
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

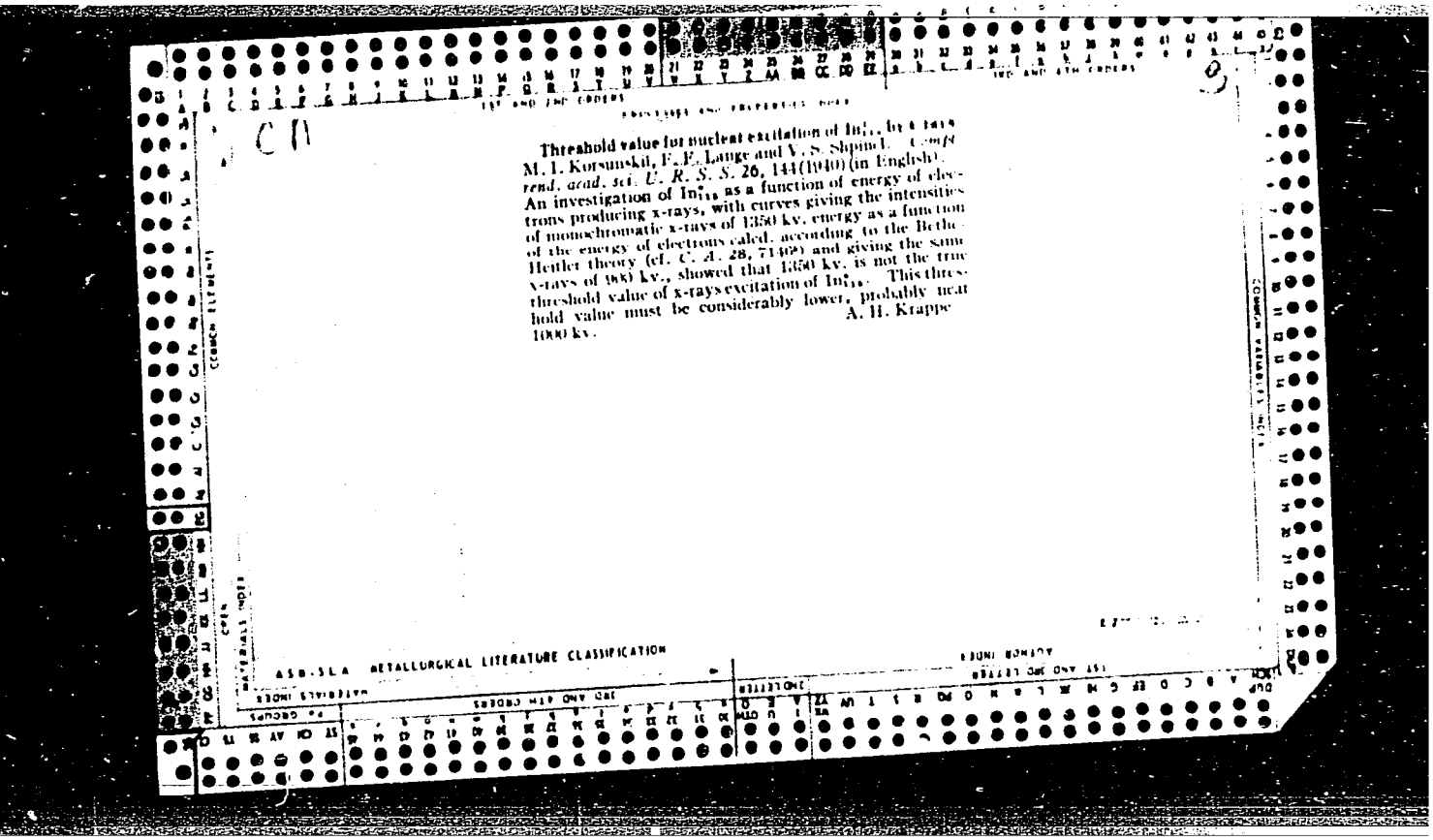
Methods of obtaining fast corpuscular rays. P. F. Lange and V. S. Shpinel. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Ser. phys.* 4, 353-65(in English, 365-6)(1940).—A review and comparative study of different methods for the production of fast corpuscular rays. Ruksalana Gamow

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



A compact impulse-generating assembly [illegible] Lange and L. I. Pivovar. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Sér. phys.* 4, 376-81(1940).—The app. is designed for medical and technical needs. It affords either an electronic beam or hard γ-radiation with energies up to [illegible]
Roksalana Ganiow

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Threshold value for nuclear excitation of In^{115}. by a team M. I. Korsunskii, F. E. Lange and V. S. Shpinel'. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 26, 144(1940) (in English). An investigation of In^{115}_{49} as a function of energy of electrons producing x-rays, with curves giving the intensities of monochromatic x-rays of 1350 kv. energy as a function of the energy of electrons calcd. according to the Bethe-Heitler theory (cf. C. A. 28, 7140) and giving the same x-rays of 980 kv., showed that 1350 kv. is not the true threshold value of x-rays excitation of In^{115}_{49}. This threshold value must be considerably lower, probably near 1000 kv.

A. H. Krappe

LANGE, F. F.

PA 13T54

USSR/Geiger-Mueller Counters Nov 1946
X-rays - Measurements

"A Study of the Operation of Geiger-Mueller Counters Under Intensive Radiation from an Impulse Source," F. F. Lange, V. S. Shpinel', M. I. Korsunskiy, 8 pp

"Zhur Eksp i Teor Fiz" Vol XVI, No 11

Investigation of combined operation of an impulse set and of Geiger-Mueller counters, showing that under conditions of intensive impulse x-ray radiation falling on the counter the installation is capable of measuring short-period activities as low as 5.10^{-4} - 10^{-3} sec.

13T54

USSR.

621.317.333.4 : 621.319.4 : 621.3.015.5

2351. Detection of partial discharges in tests of h.v. capacitors. F. F. IANGE AND I. I. KRYUCHKOV. *Elektrichestvo*, 1955, No. 1, 68-9. In Russian.

It is found that many capacitors with punctures which may be detected by ear, often are still serviceable for long periods without producing noise. Examination of such capacitors shows that when partial punctures of individual sections occur, such sections are shunted by carbon bridges and even amplifier equipment with amplification factors of 1000 may fail to indicate partial discharges. A circuit is suggested in which the tested capacitor is paralleled with an auxiliary capacitor through an inductance. The capacitors are charged and discharged through a small resistance. The strong discharge current set up in such a circuit may temporarily disrupt the carbon bridges and in the subsequent charging, partial discharges take place in which the auxiliary capacitor is partially discharged through the damaged section. These discharges are easily detected by an amplifier amplifying the over-voltages across the inductance.

B. F. KRAUS

All-Union Inst. Electrical Engineering im. Lenin

1.18.10 only 3008, 3108

32648

S/105/62/000/001/006/006
E194/E455

26.2351

AUTHORS: Lange, F.F., Lokhanin, A.K.

TITLE: A compact impulse-generator

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, no.1, 1962, 58-60

TEXT: Impulse generators having unusually small overall dimensions have been constructed using cheap, small, highly-stressed capacitors (having a volume of about 0.046 dm^3/joule) in containers made of vinyl plastic. The low capacitor replacement and repair costs compensate for their shorter life. The present plastic containers are not really strong enough but this will be corrected. Generator ГИН-1 (GIN-1) with an output voltage of 1 MV and energy of 5000 joules is built on a stack of laminated plastic shelves with vertical insulating supports. The capacitors are insulated from one another only by the shelves. Mechanical switching arrangements are used to charge and discharge the generator. There are no charging resistors, so that there is no need to limit the numbers of stages (there are 60) and the charging losses are low. Generator ГИН-3 (GIN-3) of mobile construction, has an output voltage of 1 to 1.5 MV; it uses a normal voltage-multiplier circuit with water-column charging resistor and the

Card 1/3

32648
S/105/62/000/001/006/006
E194/E455

A compact impulse-generator

number of stages is 30. It consists of two vinyl plastic tubes with terminals brought out from the capacitors. The damping resistor is of 520 ohms/MV and the charging voltage is 50 to 100 kV. The first triggering arrangement consisted of insulated point-electrodes located in the main spark gaps and charged from a neighbouring plate-electrode. With this arrangement, all the gaps broke down simultaneously and the wave-front was not distorted. To increase the range of control, the 1.5 MV generator was provided with mechanically-driven main gaps with built-in triggering electrodes; this system has proved accurate and reliable. The heights of the generators were governed by the vertical arrangement of the capacitors and were 3.6 m for 1 MV in the case of GIN-1 and 2 m for 1 MV in GIN-2. Generator GIN-3 was made of low height (1.3 m for 1 MV) by placing three stages side by side on a shelf; it is otherwise generally similar to GIN-1. The internal insulation is satisfactory, self-inductance is low (18 to 30 microHenries) and so is stray capacitance (60 to 80 pf). Accordingly wave fronts of 0.15 to 0.2 microseconds can be obtained. High discharge powers can be obtained because of the low internal resistance. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

32648

S/105/62/000/001/006/006
E194/E455

A compact impulse-generator

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. Lenina (All-Union Electrotechnical Institute im. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1961

4

Card 3/3

33992

S/056/62/042/001/006/048
B125/B108

24,2140 (1072, 1147, 1164)

AUTHOR: Lange, F. K.

TITLE: Method of preparing the superconducting compound Nb_3Sn

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 1, 1962, 42 - 43

TEXT: In this method of preparing Nb_3Sn from a stoichiometrically mixed powder of 98 - 99% Nb and tin, both with a grain size of 5 - 10μ the width of the transition range can be reduced. Specimens were prepared by adding ethylene glycol to the above powder and subsequent thermal treatment in a neon-helium atmosphere. Niobium and tin begin to react at about 800°C but better quality is attained at higher temperatures. Thermal treatment was therefore begun with 850 or 900°C and temperature was gradually increased during several hours. To find the results of thermal treatment from the transition point and the width of the transition range, the magnetic susceptibility of the specimen was measured at 25,000 cps and $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ oersteds after 2, 4, 8, and 16 hr sintering. The figure shows the results for a 50 mm high cylinder of

Card 1/3

Method of preparing the...

5 mm diameter. The critical temperature T_c which rises first, becomes constant at about 17.85°K, and rises again at a sintering temperature of above 1150°C. This is perhaps due to the loss in tin. The transition interval width first decreases but becomes wider again at temperatures above 1150°C. The smallest width of the transition range is $1.1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ °K. The specimens described are rather porous with a pore volume of up to 60%. Their apparent resistivity is $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Ω·cm at room temperature, and 30% of this value at 20.4°K. The critical field strength determined by extrapolation is ~165,000 oersteds. Professor Bevilogua is thanked for assistance and cooperation. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: German Academy of Sciences, Laboratory of Low-temperature Physics, Dresden

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1961

Card 2/3

L 59566-65 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pu-4
IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AT5009437 CZ/0000/64/000/009/0060/0065

AUTHOR: Lange, F.

TITLE: Superconducting hollow cylinders made of Nb_3Sn as persistent magnets at 14K

SOURCE: Conference on Low Temperature Physics and Techniques. 3d, Prague, 1963. Physics and techniques of low temperatures; proceedings of the conference. Prague, Publ. House of the Czechosl. Academy of Sciences, 1964, 60-65

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconducting magnet, pulsed magnetic field, trapped magnetic field, low temperature research

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check on the feasibility of producing strong trapped magnetic fields in superconducting hollow cylinders. The samples were produced from mixtures of niobium and tin powders of various sizes and under various sintering conditions. Fields up to 25 kOe were produced in the samples (diameter 12 mm, thickness 3 mm, central bore of 1 mm dia.). The magnetic field inside the bore was measured with a bismuth magnetoresistance probe and the external magnetic field was measured with a Hall probe. It was found that optimum results are obtained with fine-grained samples sintered at about 950C under certain controlled conditions. Various conditions affecting the flux discontinuities are discussed. The author succeeded in trapping a field of 15 kOe in one of the samples

Card 1/2

L 59566-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009437 2

at 14K, corresponding to about 70% of the trapped field which would be possible if there were no flux discontinuities at all. The mean current density with a trapped field of 14 kOe exceeds 2.2×10^4 A/cm^2. Special attention is paid to minimization of flux discontinuities in which the energy stored in the superconductor is converted into heat, and which limits the usefulness of the samples as permanent magnets. "I thank Professor Doctor L. Bewilogua for instigating this research." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratory of Low Temperature Physics, German Academy of Sciences, Dresden

SUBMITTED: 0000064 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM, TD

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 dm

S/120/60/000/005/046/051
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Bevilogua, L.L. and Lange, F.K.

TITLE: Liquefied Gas Level Indicator

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 5, pp. 144 - 145

TEXT: The system constis of a manometer M , a capillary tube K and a tank 5 attached to it. When necessary, an additional tank P is provided (Figs. 1 and 2). The whole system, which is sealed off, is filled with the appropriate gas. When the tank 5 is placed in the liquid so that the liquid level is at A (Fig. 1) the gas in the system condenses, while when the liquid level falls down to B the condensed gas inside the system is heated through the capillary tube and rapidly evaporates, thus re-establishing the original pressure. This is due to the fact that only when the tank 5 is in contact with the liquid is the heat transfer sufficiently large to cause the condensation. Small changes in the liquid level give rise to large changes in the pressure in the system. The second version of the instrument is shown in Fig. 2 and does not include the lower tank. In this case

Card 1/2

S/120/60/000/005/046/051
E032/E314

Liquefied Gas Level Indicator

the condensation takes place in the tube K , which is in contact with the liquid. In this case, the amount of condensed gas depends on the external level. Under suitable conditions (appropriate thermal conductivity of the material of the tube) the liquid levels inside and outside the capillary are the same. Thus, the amount of condensed gas in the capillary is proportional to the length h of the capillary in the liquid. Perfect-gas laws can then be used to derive an expression for the residual gas pressure in the system as a function of h . The instrument can be so designed that the pressure depends linearly on h . The device is subject to German patent No. WP 42 e/59221. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: German Academy of Sciences, Low-temperature Physics Laboratory, Dresden

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1959

Card 2/2

LANGE, F.K.

Method for preparing the superconducting compound Nb_3Sn. Zhur. eksp.i teor.fiz. 42 no.1:42-43 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Germanskaya Akademiya nuak, Laboratoriya fiziki nizkikh temperatur, Drezden.
(Niobium compounds) (Superconductivity)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042369 S/0056/64/047/001/0061/0063

AUTHOR: Dettmann, F. F.; Lange, F. K.

TITLE: Critical currents in superconducting wires and ribbons covered with Nb_3Sn

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 47, no. 1(7), 1964, 61-63

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, niobium alloy, tin coating, low temperature research, critical current

ABSTRACT: The critical currents in wires and ribbons made of niobium coated with Nb_3Sn were investigated at temperatures above 14K in transverse magnetic fields up to 30 kOe. The amount of precipitated tin was selected such as to make the increase in mass after heat treatment equal the amount corresponding to a 5μ layer of Nb_3Sn. The heat treatment was by a method described by one of the authors elsewhere (F. K. Lange, ZhETF v. 42, 42, 1962). To determine the de-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042369

pendence of the critical current on the magnetic field intensity, the samples were placed in a special cryostat between conical pole pieces. In the case of ribbons, the critical current was found to depend on the orientation of the plane of the ribbon in the field, with the minimum critical current occurring when the normal to the surface of the ribbon was parallel to the field. "The authors are grateful to Professor L. Beviloguois for support." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Germanskaya Akademiya nauk, Laboratoriya fiziki nizkikh temperatur, Drezden (German Academy of Sciences, Low-Temperature Physics Laboratory)

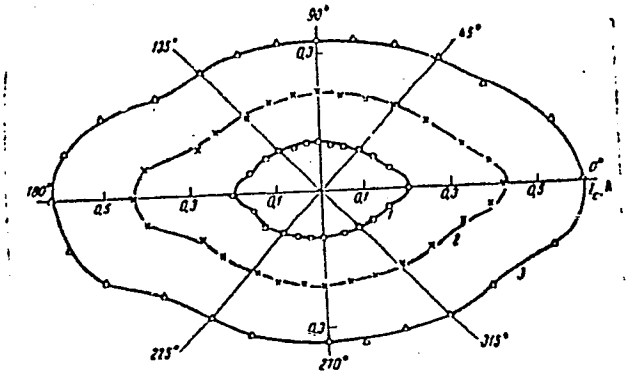
SUBMITTED: 03Feb64 ATD PRESS: ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MM, GP NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

ENCLOSURE: 01

ACCESSION NR: AP4042369



Dependence of critical current on the orientation of the sample in the magnetic field, °K: curve 1 = ;6.2 (8.54 kOe), 2 - 14.1 (25.4 kOe), 3 - 14.1 (19.1 kOe).

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042369

ENCLOSURE: 02

Measurement results:

1 - sample no.
2 - sintering temp. °C
3 - sintering time, hr
4 -wire
5 - ribbon

1 № образца	2 Температура спека-ния, °С	3 Время спекания, час	I_c, А @ 14° К	
			$H = 0$	$H = 30$ kOe
4 Проволока				
1	900	7	10,0	0,21
2	950	8		
	1000	7	3,2	0,02
	1050	8		
	1100	8		
3	900	13,5	3,3	0,12
4	900	40,5	3,0	0,20
5	900	40,5	2,0	0,15
5 Лента				
6—9	900	12,7	4	0,2
10	900	26,3	3,0	0,20
11	900	26,3	2,0	0,24
12	900	43		
	950	19,3	8,5	0,20
13	900	8		
	950	11,3	5,0	0,28
14	900	7	2,9	0,03
15	900	7	5,3	0,25

Card 4/4

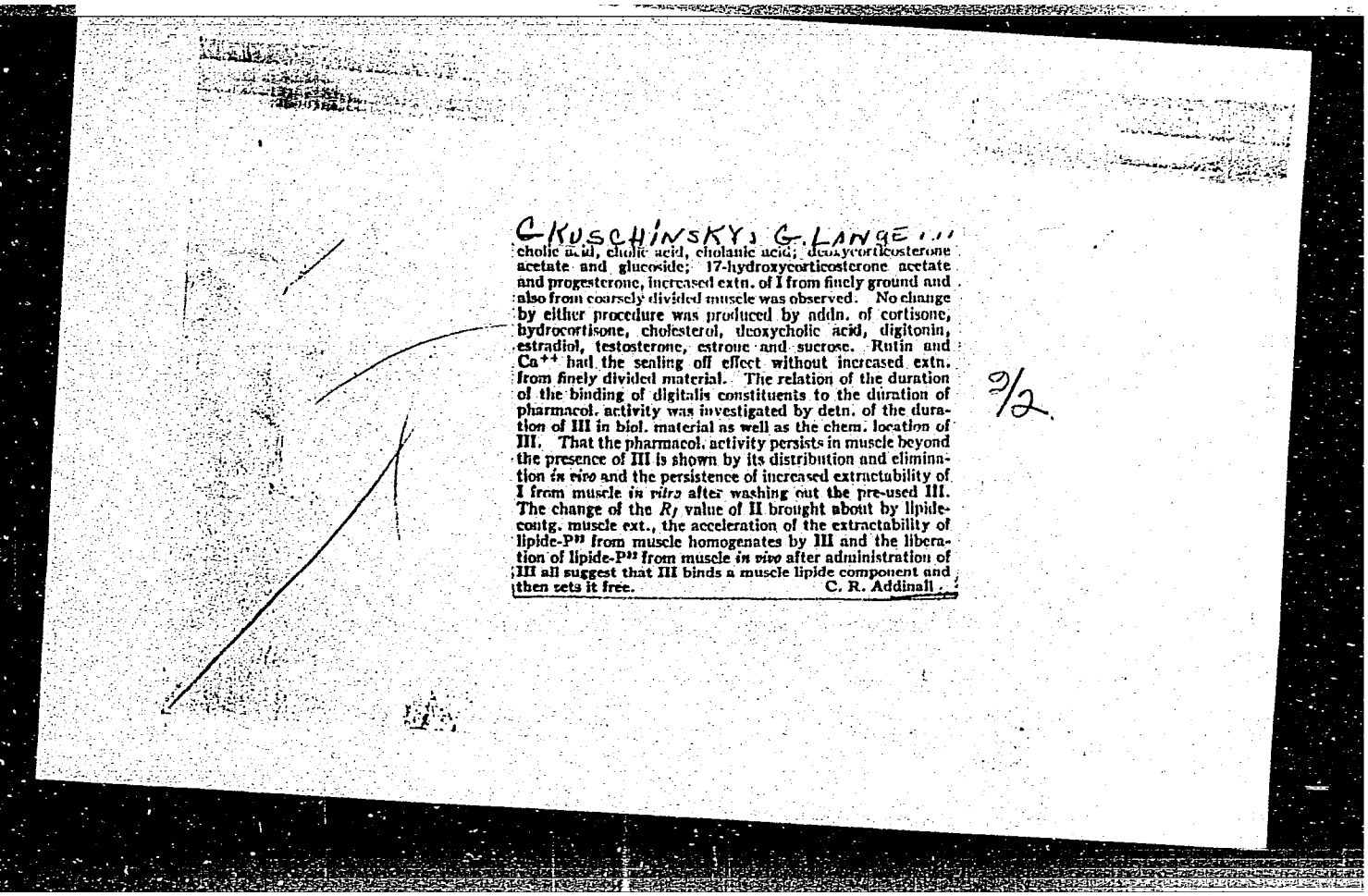
LANGE, G.

MD

Reaction mechanism of digitalis constituents. G. Kuschinsky, G. Lange, Ch. Scholtissek, and F. Turba (Univ. Mainz, Ger.). *Biochem. Z.* 327, 314–30(1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 8286*d*.—In recent investigations on the action of digitalis constituents on the metabolism of phosphates and on the contractile proteins, the enhanced extractability of actomyosin (I) from finely divided muscle ext. was observed. This loosening influence of digitoxin (II) on the binding of I has been examd. with radioactive digitoxigenin acetate (III) in which C^{14} is in the pharmacologically active lactone ring which is stable to biol. action (cf. *C.A.* 48, 7787*d*). The significance of the lactone ring has been examd. by comparative tests of simpler synthetic lactones. A reaction mixt. of 20 g. $AcOCH_2Ac$, 32 g. $BrCH_2CO_2Et$, 10 g. Zn shavings and 100 ml. abs. C_6H_6 was refluxed 1 hr., decompd. with dil. HCl, filtered and extd. with AcOEt. The neutral, washed, and dried ext. was evapd., treated overnight with Ac_2O and pyridine, evapd., chromatographed on Al_2O_3, eluted with Et_2O-AcOEt(1:1) and distd. yielding 7.6 g. *β-methyl-α,β-butenolide*, b_{12} 108–8°. Butyrolactone (5.5 g.) and 4.3 ml. PBr_3 were warmed on the steam bath for 2 hrs. under anhyd. conditions and finally brought to 180°. Distn. at 13 mm. gave 10 g. $BrCH_2CH_2CH_2COBr$ (IV), b_{12} 90–1°. IV (7.8 g.) was treated overnight at 0° with CH_2N_2 (from 10 g. $MeN(NO)CO_2Et$), distd. *in vacuo*, warmed with AcOH to cessation of N evolution, evapd. *in vacuo*, taken up in pure AcOH, shaken at room temp. in the dark for 2 days with equiv. amt. AcOAg and filtered. After evapn., the residue was again treated with a small amt. of AcOAg and the oily residue was purified by elution from Al_2O_3 with C_6H_6-petr. ether (1:1) and distd. yielding 5.5 g. ketodiol diacetate, $AcOCH_2CH_2CH_2COCH_2OAc$, $b_{0.1}$ 128–32°. A reaction mixt. of 4.2 g. diacetate, 5 g. $BrCH_2CO_2Et$ and 3 g. Zn in 10 cc. abs. C_6H_6 was refluxed for 2 hrs., decompd. with dil. HCl, filtered, neutralized with $KHCO_3$, clarified with HCl, and extd. with AcOEt. The washed and dried ext. was evapd., acetylated with 5 ml. Ac_2O and 5 ml. pyridine, purified over Al_2O_3 and eluted with Et_2O-AcOEt (1:1) to yield 2.2 g. *β-(ω-acetoxy-n-propyl)-α,β-butenolide*, R_f 0.45 (cf. Zaffaroni, *et al. C.A.* 43, 3872*f*). Condensation of 0.9 g. $H_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2CO_2H$ with 3 g. $C_6H_4(CO)_2O$ in 40 ml. AcOH by refluxing 8 hrs. gave 2 g. γ-phthalimidobutyric acid, m. 115°, converted with $SOCl_2$ into the acid chloride and treated with CH_2N_2 to give 2.4 g. δ-phthalimido-2-pentanonol acetate, m. 137°. Treatment of 3 g. ketonol acetate with 1.2 ml. $BrCH_2CO_2Et$ and 1 g. Zn in 40 ml. abs. C_6H_6, working up, reacylating with $C_6H_4(CO)_2O$, purification over Al_2O_3 and elution with Et_2O-AcOEt (1:1), gave 0.7 g. of *β-(ω-phthalimido-n-propyl)-α,β-butenolide*, m. 108–9°, R_f 0.58. Although more I is extd. from finely ground muscle in the presence of II, the addn. of II to coarsely divided muscle leads to a sealing off of the cell boundaries so that less I is extd. The same behavior was noted on addn. of III, *G*- and *K*-strophanthin and the above synthetic lactones. With addn. of dehydrodeoxy-

(3)

(OVER)



C KUSCHINSKY, G. LANGE ...

cholic acid, cholic acid, cholanic acid; deoxycorticosterone acetate and glucoside; 17-hydroxycorticosterone acetate and progesterone, increased extn. of I from finely ground and also from coarsely divided muscle was observed. No change by either procedure was produced by addn. of cortisone, hydrocortisone, cholesterol, deoxycholic acid, digitonin, estradiol, testosterone, estrone and sucrose. Rutin and Ca^{++} had the sealing off effect without increased extn. from finely divided material. The relation of the duration of the binding of digitalis constituents to the duration of pharmacol. activity was investigated by detn. of the duration of III in biol. material as well as the chem. location of III. That the pharmacol. activity persists in muscle beyond the presence of III is shown by its distribution and elimination *in vivo* and the persistence of increased extractability of I from muscle *in vitro* after washing out the pre-used III. The change of the R_f value of II brought about by lipide-contg. muscle ext., the acceleration of the extractability of lipide-P''' from muscle homogenates by III and the liberation of lipide-P''' from muscle *in vivo* after administration of III all suggest that III binds a muscle lipide component and then sets it free. C. R. Addinall

9/2.

COUNTRY : Germany F
CATEGORY : Laboratory Equipment,

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 63212

AUTHOR : Blasius, E.; Lange, G.
INST. :
TITLE : Ion-Exchange Diaphragms in Preparative Che Chemistry

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Techn., 1959, 10, No 9, 524-526

ABSTRACT : An apparatus has been developed for electrodialysis with the use of "Permaplex" diaphragms, which obviates direct action of electrode processes on solutions under study. The apparatus consists of 6-8 chambers made of plexiglass. Holding capacity of operation chambers is of 30 or 100 ml, each of them has 2 openings closed by diaphragms; electrode chambers have one opening each. Use of Cu-electrodes eliminates formation of free halogens and of large amounts of H^+ and OH^-. Cathode chamber contains a solution of $CuSO_4$ or $CuCl_2$, Cu is deposited therein; in the anode chamber Cu passes into solution, neutralizing the anions. Constant voltage of 14.5 v is used. A number of

CARD: 1/2

F-2

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : processes conducted with the use of this apparatus are described: preparation of Na_2CO_3 from $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ and NaCl; transfer into solution of difficultly soluble substances, for example, preparation of $TlNO_3$ from TlCl and KNO_3; preparation of complex compounds of Co (roseo- and purpureo-sols). -- B. Anvaer.

CARD: 2/2

delay in the recovery [illegible]
ces, three are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

1/1

LANGE, G.

Orchid cultivation in coke. Wiadom botan 8 no.2:182 '64.

1. Botanical Garden, University, Warsaw.

LaNGE, Gregers

Some remarks on cultivating greenhouse orchids. Wisdom botan 2 no.1: 96-97 '64.

1. Botanical Garden, University, Uppsala.

LANGE, G.A.

Fall of a meteorite. Astron.tsir. no.105:10-11 S '50. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Mezhdunarodnaya Shirotnaya Stantsiya im. Ulugbeka, Kitab. (Meteorites)

1. LANGE, G. A. and KRAVTSEV, D. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Latitude Variation-Kitab

7. Latitude variation at Kitab in 1950. Astron.tsir. no. 110, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

LANGE, G. A. , KRAVTSEV, P. I.

Latitude Variation

Latitude variations of Kitat in 1951. Astron. tsir., no. 123, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. LANGE, G. A.: KRAVTSEV, D. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Kitab - Latitude Variation

7. Latitude variation of Kitab in the first quarter of 1952. Astron. tsir., no.126 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. LANGE, G. A., KRAVTSEV, D. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Kitaba - Latitude Variation

7. Latitude variation at Kitaba from April to June 1952. Astron. tsir., No. 130, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

LANGE, G.A.; KRAVTSEV, D.I.

Latitude variation of Kitab in 1952. Astron.tsir. no.134:4-6 F '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Kitab--Latitude variation)

LANGE, G.A.

Observations of lunar occultations of stars at Kitab. Astron.tsir. no. 134:12 F '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Kitab--Occultations)

LANGE, G.A.; KRAVTSEV, D.I.

Variation of the latitude of Kitab in 1948-1949. Trudy Tashk. astron.obser.Ser.2 4:102-122 '54. (MIRA 13:4)
(Kitab--Latitude variation)

LANGE, G.A. (Odessa)

Variation of the periods of the algols Z Draconis and RT Persei. Astron. tsirk. no.167:19-21 F '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Astronomicheskaya observatoriya gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.(Odessa).

RZ Cassiopeiae. Astron.trisr. no.172:13-14 Ag '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Period of X Trianguli. Astron.tsirk. no.173:19-20 O '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Minima of Algol-type stars. Astron. tsirk. no.175:18-19 D '56.
(MLRA 10:5)
1. Astronomicheskaya Observatoriya Gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Odessa.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Observation of X Trianguli from 1921 to 1956 [with summary in English]. Per. zvezdy 11 no.6:448-461 My '57. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Odessa.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Periods of two short-period Cepheids. Astron. tsir. no.176:14-15 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Stars, Variable)

SOV/35-59-8-6239

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 8, p 20

AUTHOR: Lange, G.A.

TITLE: The Moments of Minima of Algol-Type Stars

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, March 27, Nr 190, p 24

ABSTRACT: The moments of minima of the following stars of the Algol type are published: XZ And (4 minima) RW Cap (1), RZ Cas (6), W Del (1), Z Dra (1), Y Leo (3), RT Per (3). The observations were carried out visually by the author in 1957. Y Leo was also observed in 1935.

N.Ye.K.

Card 1/1

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SOV/35-59-8-6232

3.1560

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr8, p 19

AUTHOR: Lange, G.A.

TITLE: The Observation of 12 Four Variable Stars

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, May 26, Nr 192, pp 29 - 31

ABSTRACT: TV Cam. From the 70 visual observations of the author (1943) and from 134 photographic observations of N.K. Semakina, two normal moments of maxima and the following elements were obtained: Max JD = 2428300.04 +5^{d}.29497 E. M-m = 0^{p}.25. BW Del. From 363 visual observations of the author and V.P. Tsesevich (1937, 1938, 1943, 1944) and from 50 photographic observations (1956), four normal moments of minima and the improved elements were obtained: min JD = 2425795.408+2^{d}.423110E; D = 0^{p}.16; d = 0. BX Del. From 280 visual (1937, 1938, 1939) and from 40 photographic (1956) observations, three normal moments of maxima and the improved elements

Card 1/2

LANGE, G.A. (Odessa)

Period of XZ Sagittarii. Astron. tsir. no.199:21 Ja '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Minima of Algol-type stars. Astron.tsir. no.200:14-17 Mr '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Observations of XX Andromedae. Astron.tsir. no.200:17-18
Mr '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

YERLEKSOVA, G.Ye.; LANGE, G.A., PEROVA, N.B.; SATANOVA, E.A.; KHOLOPOV, P.N.; TSAREVSKIY, G.S.

QX Cassiopeiae. Astron. tsir. no.201:12 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Institut astrofiziki AN Tadzh. SSR. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga i Astronomicheskiy sovet AN SSSR.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Period of SW Cygni. Astron. tsir. no.201:13-14 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Period of SZ Hydrae. Astron. tsir. no.201:14-15 Ap '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

New observations and elements of TV Librae. Astron.tsir. no.205: 25-26 O '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Cepheids)

LANGE, G.A.

Maxima of short-period Cepheids. Astron.tsir. no.207:17-19 D '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Cepheids)

LANGE, G.A.

Minima of Algol-type stars. Astron.tsir. no.209:23-25 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Odessa.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A. (Odessa)

Period-spectrum relations of short-period cepheids. Astron.tsir. no.212:11-14 Je '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Cepheids--Spectra)

LANGE, G.A. (Odessa)

Classification of AC Andromedae. Astron.tsir. no.213:18-20 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Period of Hydrae. Astron.tsir. no.215:19 O '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Period of RU Ceti. Astron.tsir. no.215:25 O '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, st. Kryzhanovka.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

New variable in Sagitta SPZ 1307. Astron.tsir. no.216:12 D '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Maxima of short-period cepheids. Astron.tsir. no.216:27-29 D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Cepheids)

LANGE, G.A.

Minima and elements of some eclipsing variables. Astron.tsir. no.217: 12-13 D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Odesskaya astronomichsekaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

YERLEKSOVA, G. Ye.; LANGE, G.A.; PEROVA, N.B.; SATANOVA, E.A.; KHOLOPOV, P.N.; TSAREVSKIY, G.S.

QX Cassiopeiae. Per.zvesdy 13 no.1:41-51 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut astrofiziki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR; Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya; Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga i Astronomicheskiy sovet AN SSSR.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Observation of a fireball in Odessa. Astron. tsir. no.217:14 D '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Meteors)

LANGE, G.A.

Variation of the intensity of the Ca II K line with brightness phase for RR Lyrae-type stars. Astron.tsir no.220:18-21 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.; KANISHCHEVA, R.K.

Minima of Algol-type stars. Astron.tsir. no.219:31-32 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.; KANISHCHEVA, R.K.

Maxima and elements of short-period Cepheids. Astron.tsir. no.219: 33-34 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Cepheids)

LANGE, G.A.

Maxima and elements of RR Lyrae-type stars. Astron.tsir. no.223: 14-17 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

Observations of short-period Cepheids. Astron.tsir. no.225:15-17 S '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Cepheids)

LANGE, G.A.

Observations of short-period Cepheids. Astron.tsir. no.227: 19-21 F '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Cepheids)

LANGE, G.A.

Minima of eclipsing variables. Astron. tsir. no.228:23-24 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Stars, Variable)

LANGE, G.A.

U Leporis is a short-period Cepheid with an unstable period.
Astron. tsir. no.229:21-22 Ju '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Cepheids)

LANGE, G.A.

New elements of two short-period Cepheids. Astron. tsir. no.238:1 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

LANGE, G.A.; MIGACH, Yu.Ye.

Period of AQ Lyrae. Per. zvezdy 14 no.6:502-503 D '63.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

LANGE, H.

Geographical Day, an event organized by the school geographical center. p. 148.
(Geografia W. Szkole, Vol. 10, No. 3, May/June 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept 1957, Uncl.

LANGE, Helena

Synthesis and purification of N-methylacetamide for injection solutions. Acta Poloniae pharm. 11 Suppl.:50-51 1955.

1. Instytyt Farmaceutyczny w Warszawie, Zaklay Syntezy I.
(ACETIC ACID, derivatives,
N-methylacetamide, synthesis & purification for inject. solutions)

LANGE, H.

Saccharose as a chemical raw material. p. 34

GAZETA CUKROWNICZA. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Techników Przemyslu Rolnego i Spozywczego i Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Cukrowniczego) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 61, no. 2, February 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

GUSTOWSKI, Wlodzimierz; KROSZCZYNSKI, Wojciech; LANGE, Helena

Separation of the glyfoside complex of digitalis purpurea.
Przem chem 39 no.3:175-177 Mr '60.

1. Zaklad Związkow Naturalnych, Instytut Farmaceutyczny, Warszawa

LANGE, I.

SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation Techniques. H-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 47261

Author : Armin Petzold, Ingeborg Lange
Inst : -
Title : Proposed Revision of Nonpoisonousness Tests of Enameled Utensils.

Orig Pub : Silikattechnik, 1955, 6, No 4, 153-157

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

LANGE, I., starshiy leytenant

Organization of combined observation in a division. Voen.vest. 43 no.7:80-81 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

LANGE, I.V.

Foremost people at the Transbaikalian Aerogeodetic Enterprise.
Geod. i kart. no.8:44-45 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Transbaikalia--Surveying)

LANGE, J.

Mathematics of airplane design. p.123. (TECHNIKA LOTNICZA, Warszawa, Vol. 9, No. 5, Sept./Oct. 1954)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

LANGE, J.

3090. The effect of the load factor on the cost of generation in condensing power stations. F. SCHULZ AND J. LANDE. *Energetika [Prague]* 4, No. 1, 20-3 (1954) In Czech.

Description of a graphic method to determine the relationship between the load factor and the cost of generation of standard 25 MW and 50 MW boiler-turbine-generator units operating at 96 atm, 500°C. It is found that the increase of the load factor from 60 to 80% reduces the generating costs per kWh on the two units by 16·8 and 15% respectively, assuming normal operating conditions. B. NOREL

LANGE, J.

62.311.22

4877. The economic assessment of alternatives when selecting sites for condensing power stations. P. SCHULZ AND J. LANGE. *Energetika [Prague]* **1**, No. 4, 165–75 (1954) in Czech.

Detailed description of a method of comparing the merits of alternative power station sites, in particular as regards siting at the pit-head or on a natural supply of cooling water. The most important factor apart from the cost of coal transport is found to be the accepted period of depreciation. H. NOETH.

LANGE, J.; SCHULZ, F.

Contrubution to the method of determination of construction cost of condensation-power plants within the framework of the investment plans. p.426

ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo energetiky a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro energetiku pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol.4, no.10, Oct. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11, Nov. 1959, Uncl.

LANGE, Jan

Total production cost of condensing steam power plants and heating and power plants. Rozpravy techn CSAV 73 no.2: 5-126 '63.

LANGE, J.

Blood morphology in tuberculosis treated with streptomycin.
Gruzlica, Warsz. 19 no.1:42-50 Jan-Feb 1951. (CLML 22:3)

1. Of the Institute of Tuberculosis (Director--Docent J. Misiewicz, M. D.), Warsaw.

LANGE, Jadwiga

LANGE, Jadwiga

Tuberculous cavities of the lower lobe and their treatment.
Gruzlica 23 no.2:89-101 Feb. '55.

1. Z Oddzialu IV Instytutu Gruzlicy Kierownik: dr W. Jaroszewicz
Dyrektor: prof.dr J. Misiewicz. Warszawa, ul. Plocka 26.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
cavitation of lower lobe, ther.)

LANGE, JADWIGA

ZACSKOWSKA, Jadwiga; SEMERAU-SIEMIANOWSKI, Zbigniew; LANGE, Jadwiga.

Effect of sympathomimetic and parasympathomimetic drug on intrapleural pressure. Gruzlica 23 no.3:149-160 Mar '55.

1. Z Oddzialu IV Instytut Gruzlicy. Kierownik: doc.dr. W. Jaroszewicz. i z Zakladu Patologii A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof.dr. J. Walawski, Warszawa, ul. Plocka 26.

(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL
intrapleural pressure, eff. of sympathomimetics & parasympathomimetics in dogs)
(SYMPATHOMIMETICS, effects
on intrapleural pressure in artif.pneumothorax in dogs)
(PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS, effects
on intrapleural pressure in artif.pneumothorax in dogs)

2655. LANGE J. and ZAJĄCZKOWSKA J. ACTH w leczeniu gruźlicy płuc. ACTH in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis GRUŹLICA 1956, 24 3 (173-182) Tables 2 Illus. 6

Based on the review of literature and personal observations, the following indications for the use of ACTH in the treatment of pulmonary tb are given: acute pulmonary tb as well as recent spreads not responding to antimicrobial therapy; cases of hypersensitivity to anti-tuberculous agents; and - as a relative indication - sero-

LANGE, Jadwiga

ZAJACZKOWSKA, Jadwiga; HERYNG, Kazimierz; KLOTT, Maria; KRAKOWKA, Pawel; LANGE, Jadwiga; PIEKARNIAK, Kryspin; ZYCH, Dobieslaw

Effect of chemotherapy on the indications for pneumothorax treatment and on early complications. Gruzlica 24 no.8:707-718 Aug 56.

1. Z Oddzialow ftyzjatrycznych Instytutu Gruzlicy Kierownik: doc. dr. W. Jaroszewicz. Dyrektor: prof. dr. Janina Misiewicz.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
chemother., eff. on indic. for artif. pneumothorax & on early compl.)
(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL
eff. of chemother. on indic. for pneumothorax)